Business Notices

LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY
For September, 1854—This Day will issue (new and origina
date for GRATLEMEN'S DEESS HATS
LEARY & COMPANY,
Leaders of Fashion, Actor House, Broadway.

A DECIDED SENSATION.—KNOX'S programme for the Fall and Winter seasons has created quite a sensation, and the demand for his beautiful Hart has been very great, both at his upper store, New 33 Breadway, and at his old and popular stand, No 128 Foreignet. His uniform charge is but \$4, and \$4.00'S HATS are current all the world over for that

CHILDREN'S HATS at GENIN'S No. 214 Broad-

IMMENSE QUANTITY OF RIBBONS AND TRIM-MINGS FROM AUCTION.
About 100 000 pieces, recently purchased at auction, including

About the con proces, recovery variety of forms and Paris Bonners and Cap Riebons, Sulk, Satin, Brocade and Fancy Trimmings, Will be closed scon, and at Very Reduce to Trained at Lord & Taylor, Nos. 255, 277, 29 and 261 Grand et., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine et.

\$20,000 WORTH OF PIANOS.—A fact worth knowing. ELV & MUNGER, Piano Dealers, No. 321 Broadway, are selling off their immense stock of new and second-hand Pianos at a great sacrifice for cosh, "a minube sizepence, &c." A large assortment of new and second-hand Pianos to hire. ELV & Munches, No. 321 Broadway.

Worth of Rich English Medallion VELVET, TAPESTRY, Bruscels 3-ply and Ingrain CARPETS, at unprecedented low prices.
N. B.—50.000 yards beautiful Ingrain CARPETS at 3/4,5/,
per yard, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. 379 BROADWAY.

GOODS FROM AUCTION .- DINING and TEA

SETS, MANTLE VASES &c. &c.; GORLETS, CHAMPAGNES and WINE GLASSES; for sale at prices to sait the times. DAVIS COLLAMORE, No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

DAVIS COLLAMORE, No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-et.

GREATB SP per cent. less than Spring Prices.

CARPTING 25 per cent. less than Spring Prices.

Elegant Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting from the recent large
Auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles welling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles Tapestry, 8 to 14, per yard.

New styles Tapestry, 8 to 16, per yard.

New styles Tapestry, 8 to 16, per yard.

New styles Tapestry, 8 to 16, per yard.

New styles apprine largeting for 2/ per yard.

Ingrain, 2 to 4: per yard.

Also a large stock of new patterns Ott. Clottus, and all other goods pertaining to the trade equally low.

SHITH & LOWSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway,

BANK PANK — The greatest bar-

near Grandest, cheap side.

ANOTHER BANK PANIC.—The greatest bargains ever offered in the way of READY-MADE CLOTHING May be had at EVANS'S CLOTHING WARRICHER, Nos. 68 and 68 Fulton-et. He has in his store, besides a regular stock of season-able goods, \$50.000 worth of Winter Clothing manufactured by one of the leading houses in Broadway, which he sells at helf

Eric and Kalamazoe Railrosd Bank, 40 cents.

HORACE WATERS'S MODERN IMPROVED PIANOS.—The great pewer, brillancy and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, heavity and durability of make of the Horacet
WATERS'S PIANOS have elicited the highest possible testimonials from the first musical authorities in the Union, and those
deairons of obtaining one of those superior instruments at an
extremely low price, will find the present their opportunity.

The elegant Piano of the above make which stracted so much
attention at the State Fair, may now be seen and examined at
the Warercoms. In addition an immense assurtment of the
most celebrated Pianos and Malionkovs at prices which defy
competition, constantly in store.

POPULAR TRADE. —Fine French Merinos at 5/.
French Plaid Cashneres at 3/. Ludies heat Kid Gloves 4/. Rick Silks from 4/ to \$3. Shawls of every style Fine French Broad cloth \$2. E. H. LEADREATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard 8/.

SEVENTY FORDHAM LOTS AT AUCTION THIS SEVENTY FORDHAM LOTS AT AUCTION THIS DAY—Remember that the sale of seventy beautiful Building Lots, situated at Vordham, within from five to eight minutes walk of the Ratiroad Depôt, takes place TRIS DAY on the ground, at 12 o'clock, by Albert H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, These decirable Lots vary in size from 50 feet front and rear to from 160 to 300 feet in depth, and a number of them have traces upon them. There are twenty-six trains to and from the City of New York daily, and the commutation is only about 11 cents a day. Terms, 10 per cent on day of sale, and 10 per cent, a month thereafter antil the whole amount is paid; or 50 per cent can remain on bond and mortages at 7 per cent, which offers unusual inducements; and every lost put up will be sold to the highest bidder. Person of the control of the cont

MOURNING GOODS-MOURNING GOODS.-Bom

Dissections and rickel.

Games, over five hundred varieties, pleasing and instructive.

Coffee, Dinner and Tes Sets, of wood, metal and China.

Wax Dolls, dressed and undressed, and every other kind of

IRON BEDSTEADS and FURNITURE of every variety manufactured and for sale at No. 9 Canal st., by the Hobo-hea Iron Works and Foundry. Pisin and ornamental Bed-steads from \$4 to \$30. Hat Racks, Chairs, &c. Also, Iron Railing and all kinds of Iron work for buildings.

STEAM POWER.

EMPIRE WORKS.

Foot of East Twenty lifth-st., New-York.

Both Room and Power unequaled by any establishm

United States.

SLOAN & L.

SLOAN & LEGGETT. SEWING MACHINES.—We hereby give distinct DEWING MACHINES.—We discretely give understook problem to all persons who make or use, or sell to others to be used, any and every kind of SEWING MACHINES, that the patent originally granted to 1. M. SINGER, on the 12th day of Angust, 1851, was reissued on the 3d day of October, inst. One of the claims contained in this patent is in the following words: "And I also claims in a Sewing Machine, feeding the cloth or other substances to determine the space between the stitches by the distinct of the feed wheel, or any friction of the surface of the periphery of the feed wheel, or any equivalent feeding surface, substantially as specified, in combination with a spring pressure plate or pad which groups the cithar other substance against such feeding surface, substantially as specified and for the purpose set forth. All persons having Saw-inc Machiners, not purchased from us, will see at once they infring this patent. Unless they call on us and obtain our license they will be prosecuted.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES .- The HERRING'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES.—The subscriber continues to manufacture and sell his Champios PIRE ARD BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, at the old established depict, where the largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Burglar Front Safes, Bank Vault Doors, changeable Powder Proof Bank and Safe Locks in the world are on hand and for sell bank and Safe Locks in the world are on hand and for sell bank and Safe Locks in the world are on hand and for sell safe Safes.

Green Block, corners of Water, Pine and Depayster-sts.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—
Mesers. Streams & Marvin, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st, continue to make and sell will locks's PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE," and are the only persons authorized, with the exception of the New-England States, to make and sell the same.

B. G. WILDER, Patentes.

MELODERNS.—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.

MELODEONS-WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT .-

J. H. THOMPSON, from Paris, Phrenological Hair Catter, is to be found at No. 6 Warrenest, three doors from Broadway. He is the only artist in New York who thoroughly understands to dutting the Hair to suit the formation of the head. Call and try his saill.

FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y. NOTICE .- Our Stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING for City Trade is ready, and will be found to con-tain more new and desirable Germants for men and boy's wear than have ever before been offered in this market. D. DEVLIN & Co., 256, 256 and 260 Broadway.

TO OUR LADY PATRONS-RICH FURS.-En TO OUR LADY PATHONS—RIGHTERS.—Autoroused by past pationage in this department of Ladice' Contaming, we have manufactured (on our own premises) from prime skins, for this season's Retail Sales, a large association of Ladice' Dates Fuxs, comerising all the described patterns and qualities known to the Traie, and will exhibit and offer them for sale our Turssox, Oct. 10. Relying upon the intrinsic merit of the articles offered, renders further commendation falsomerit of the articles offered, renders further commendation falsome and unnecessary

LEANY & Co. Hatter,

Astor House, Broadway.

RUPTURE. -- MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RAD-

P. M. MARSH & Co., No. 3 Instant sace.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS,—BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is by all acknowledged the best in the world. Sold wholesale and retail, or applied in nine private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye, Wig and Ornamenta. Hair Sectory, No. 230 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S LIQUID HAIR DYE .- This is the very best coloring Fluid in the world. The black and brown conferred by it to the hair are nature's own, perfectly undis-tinguishable from the natural tints. Solid, wholesale and re-tail, and applied, at Catavadono's, No. 6 Astor House.

COURT OF APPRALS, Oct. 9—Morning Session.

No. 48, concluded. Nos. 106, 109, 87, struck off. No. 103, reserved for Oct. 13. Nos. 4, 5, reserved for Oct. 16. Default in No. 18 set saide, and cause entered as No. 1894, on motion of N. Hill, Jr., connael. No. 93, judgment affirmed by default. No. 95, Gould agt. McCarty. On argument. Mr. E. S. Young for opp 1; Mr. Charles Traoy for resp t.

New Hork Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10.

The Tribune for Europe. We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SENI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the deak. Price Six Cents. The steamship America sails from Boston for Liverpool To-Morrow at 12 M.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK TRIBUSE can be left with the following Agents: LONDON-Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Cath arine-street, Strand.

Paris-Ch. L. Fleischman, Office American

A dreadful disaster occurred on the Detroit River, near Malden, on Sunday night. The steamer E. K. Collins, bound for Cleveland with passengers from Sault Ste Marie, was destroyed by fire, and twenty-three persons were lost by the flames or by drowning. All the particulars which have reached us will be found under the Telegraphic head.

The Graham trial was concluded yesterday, the case going to the Jury at sunset. The obnoxious Juror (a relative of Mrs. Graham) was by consent withdrawn, and the argument and charge were given to the eleven remaining. At I o'clock this morning the Jury were out, with no prospect of

agreeing. 3 o'clock A. M .- Jury still out-no prospect of

The Whig City Judicial Convention met last evening at Broadway House and nominated

For Recorder JOHN H. WHITE. For City Judge SIDNEY H. STUART For Surrogate ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.
For District Attorney A. OAKEY HALL

Mr. WHITE is still a young man, but is a clearheaded, sound lawyer, and has served in the Legislature with credit. We think he will make a good Recorder.

Mr. STUART was formerly a Police Clerk, and is now a Police Justice. He has honorably distinguished bimself in the latter office by inflexible opposition to rowdyism. There are probably several men in the City who know more Law than he does, but they may not be willing to take the post of City Judge. Mr. S. will undoubtedly fulfil the duties of the office with fidelity to the

Mr. BRADFORD is our present Surrogate, and has filled the office six years, to the approbation of all. He is personally popular, and can hardly be beaten.

Mr. HALL was Mr. N. B. Blunt's assistant, and is quite familiar with the duties of the office. Yet there are some points we shall want cleared up before we recommend him-one of them is his reported opinion, given to the Grand Jury of May or June last, that our Commissioners of Excise are not liable to indictment for granting licenses to such persons as the laws declare unfit to receive them. We shall endeavor to ascertain just what opinion he actually did give in the premises, and also to obtain information on some other points. For the present we simply suspend judgment.

The "Hard" and the "Soft" Mayoralty Conventions did a good night's work for City Reform last evening in uniting on Fernando Wood as their candidate for Mayor. We welcome this as about the last nail in the coffin of the Primary Election swindle. Mr. Wood has been twice a candidate before the electors of our City-first for Congress, when he ran at the foot of his ticket in a time of intense parly excitement; next for Mayor. when he was horribly beaten by Ambrose C Kingsland. The reasons for this defeat are entirely personal to Mr. Wood. We do not choose to go into them, deeming it unnecessary. The judgment of this community is fully made up with regard to Mr. Wood's character, and cannot be reversed. His nomination will bring a good many citizens to the polls who would else have stayed away. We estimate it as worth at least Two Thousand votes to MYRON H. CLARK.

Quiet people ask in amazement how such men come to be nominated for most responsible and honorable stations. We have already explained the Primary Election swindle. A Police Cap-tain, leading rumseller or clever Ward demagogue agrees to carry this or that Ward for a certain aspirant for a seat in Congress, Alderman's berth, or some other desirable position. To do this he must spend money, and by it he gets money. Having "fixed" his own ticket for the coveted post, he is prepared to negotiate for the remaining offices, and will ask \$200 for his Mayoralty, \$100 for his Assembly, and so on. Knaves and fools are always ready to buy-on the "No Cure. No Pay" basis-and so he makes every portion of the ticket a source of profitprovided he wins, of course. Now, we don't know who paid for the election of Wood Delegates to both these rival Conventions though we could give a Yankee guess on that point; but while we are not positive as to who bought, we hold it morally demonstrated that a good many were sold. The "Softs" do not want Wood on their ticket, though he is one of them, for they know he will weigh it down; while there are not five hundred Hards in the City who could be coaxed or bribed to touch him with a ten-foot pole. So far as the Hards are concerned, the nomination is a sham, and the money it cost has been absolutely thrown away. The Hard General Committee will no: recognize him, will neither print nor circulate his ballots; but will work harder against him than it he had stuck close to Tammany Hall and not attempted to find a roost on their pear tree. If anything like wisdom is evinced by the Whig and City Reform Conventions, he will be worse beaten than he was in 1850.

Of course, the unmarketable portion of the Hard Delegates boited at once, under the lead of the Hon. E. B. HART, and nominated Ald. JAMES S. LIBBY as their candidate. If these two alone were in the field, Libby would beat Wood

The letter of JARED SPARES, in our columns this morning, is commended to the careful attention of The Petersburg Intelligencer and its follow ers in charging us with having forged a pretenied extract from Washington's letters expressing his deep aversion to Slavery and his desire to wash his hands of it. Dr. Sparks testifies that the passage as we quoted it is found in Tobias Lear's letter-book containing copies in Lear's own handwriting of Washington's letters to him, and is there so completely a part of the letter that it cannot possibly have been inserted since the copy was first made. And yet it seems that in the letter as actually sent to Lear, this passage is not

found. How then came it in Lear's letter-book ! That Lear should have invented it, is utterly incredible; he had no conceivable motive for such a fraud. As Washington's private Secretary, he must have been anxious to preserve accurate memorials of his correspondence with the Father of his Country, his reverence and affection for whom-to say nothing of his integrity-utterly preclude the idea of his having fabricated and foisted upon Washington a passage containing no other sentiment than that which Washington had repeatedly and undeniably avowed.

How, then, is the incontestable discrepancy between the letter-book and the letter actually sent to be explained? Our belief is that Lear, after his return from Europe, copied the letter into his book from an original draft among Washington's papers, from which Washington had himself transcribed this letter before sending it to Lear. This hypothesis accounts not only for the omission in question, but for all the cerbal discrepancies indicated in Dr. Sparks's former

AN ELECTION WITH A MORAL.

CALIFORNIA has always been about equally divided in the party preferences of her voters. Her first election, in 1849, was carried by the Sham Democracy by a moderate majority. At the next, in 1850, each party stoutly claime! the victory, though it ultimately enured to the party already in the ascendant; since then, the votes on the leading candidates at the several State Elections have been as follows:

Years. Waig. 22,733
1851... Governor... Reading... 22,733
1852... President... Scott...... 35,407
1853... Governor... Waldo.... 37,454 It is probable that at each State Election some Democrats voted for the Whig candidates for Governor on personal grounds, or with the hope of stemming to some extent the measureless flood of corruption which has engulfed the Finances of the State. It would be fair to estimate the Democratic majority of the votes actually east at each Election at about one-twentieth of all the votes cast-that is to say, 2,000 on an aggregate poll of 40,000, 3,000 on 60,000, 4,000 on 80,000. But on the other hand, we are assured by men who know the State well that a large portion of the Whigs in California are so immersed in business, so disinclined to political contention and so undesirous of office, that they rarely or never attend the polls: and that, if every vote in the State were east, the result would pretty certainly show a Whig majority. Be that as it may it is clear that the voters are very equally divided in their party predilections.

Thus matters stood when the Shams saw fit last winter to quarrel about the election of a U. S. Senator-te quarrel desperately and bitterly. David C. Broderick, formerly of this City, and now a wealthy Californian, had a majority of the Democrats in the Legislature, but he was obnoxious to 'the Chivalry' or Slave State politicians, who are bent on having the State divided 'east and west, leaving the Southern half a Territory, to be molded into a Slave State. Dave, though always a Hunker, was neither loved nor trusted by the Chivalry, who contrived to stave off and defeat any election of U. S. Senator. To this followed a feud and a split in the party, contested seats in the Democratic State Convention. (about as many as were not contested.) resulting in two organizations and two State tickets throughout, with a similar split in many of the counties. And, though the Broderick faction committed blunders which have proved their ruin, in nominating the old Members of Congress, who were not their friends and whose reclection was not desired by anybody. and by keeping silence on the great fundamental question which divided them from the Chivalry. yet they polled some Eight or Nine Thousand Votes, while the distraction of their own party and the encouragement afforded to the Whigs was worth at least Two Thousand more. A:cording to all antecedent probabilities, the Whigs should have carried the State-Congress and Legislature-at the recent election by Five Thousand majority. Yet they have certainly lost the Legislature and probably lost both Members of Corgress by One Thousand majority.

It certainly was not through the influence of 'sectionalism." Their platform was substan-Fugitive Slave Law and all; their candidates were as "National" as heart could wish: and one of their chief engineers was Mr. Nicholas Carroll. Not a whisper of remonstrance against the Nebraska bill was uttered in or by their State Convention. In short, they fought their battle on such grounds as are esteemed "sound" and patriotic by The New-York Express, Buffalo Commercial Rochester Advertiser, &c., and were flogged as the followers of such guides always rill be. They had previously demonstrated their inability to cope with the entire Democratic party; they have now proved themselves unequal to the task of overpowering a fraction of it.

Contrast this result with those of the NEW HAMPSHIRE, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, VERMONT MAINE and lows elections occurring since the Nebraska Iniquity was held up to the gaze of the people, and judge whether it is wise or well in the Whige of New-York and the North to follow would-be leaders whose counsels always lead them to defeat and destruction. The people will not be kept forever wrangling about names and phrases from which all vitality has departed. The inveterate politicians may go on in the stereotyped way, but the masses act upon impulses and considerations eminently practical. Had the Whigs of California went into their late contest as the avowed champions of Free Soil and Temperance Reform, we believe they would have swept their State overwhelmingly.

A REVELATION.

Gen. David R. Atchison, U. S. Senator from Missouri and President of the Senate, is the leader of the Slavery Propagands in that body. He originally opposed the organization of Nebraska (including Kansas) on the sole and avowed ground that the Missouri Compromise excluded Slavery therefrom, and he was unwilling to have that region spened to settlement until that restriction could be repealed; but this position he waived during the session of 1852-53, because he was satisfied that the restriction was a fixed fact and could not be broken down. Nevertheless, the bill failed at that session, but was renewed last winter, with a sheer in favor of Slavery, which eventually developed itself into a full-blown repeal of the Restriction, in which chape it was enacted.

Gen. Atchison resides on the western border of Missouri, and wants to be reclected by the newly chosen Legislature if possible. Of course, he is a good deal "around," and was in attendance at

a sale of lots on the 20th ult. at "Atchison City." on the Kansas side of the Missouri River, a few miles above Weston. Finding a large crowd of Missourians in attendance, Gen. A. improved the occasion by making them a speech, whereof The Parkville Luminary of the 26th reports the substance as follows:

"Gen. Atchison mounted an old wagon and made a speech. He commenced by alinding to the beautiful country which was now beginning to be settled—to some of the circumstances under which a Territorial Government was organized—and in the course of his remarks mentioned how Douglas came to introduce the Nebraska bill with the repeal clause in it. Senator A, said that, for himself, he is entirely devoted to the interests of the South, and that he would sacrifice everything but his hope of heaven to advance her welfare. He thought the Missouri Compromise ought to be repealed—he had pledged himself in his public addresses to vote for no Territorial organization that would not annul it—and with this feeling in his heart, he desired to be Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories when a bill was to be introduced. With this object in view he had a private interview with Mr. Douglas, and informed him of what he desired—the introduction of a bill for Nebraska like what he had promised to vote for, and that he would like to be Chairman of the Committee on Territories in order to introduce such a measure, and if he could get that position he would immediately resign as Speaker of the Senate. Judge Douglas requested throaty-four heaver to consider the matter, and said—if, at the expiration of that time he could not introduce such a bill as he Mr. Atchison) proposed, which would at the same time accord with his carn sense of right and justice Gen. Atchison mounted an old wagon and made a ration of that time he could not introduce such a bill a he Mr. Atchison) proposed, which would at the same time accord with his own sense of right and justice to the South, he would resign as Chairman of the Ter riterial Committee in Democratic caucus, and exert his influence to get him Atchison appointed. At the expiration of the given time, Senator Douglas signi-fied his intention to report such a bill as had been

fied his intention to report such a bill as had been spoken of.

"Gen. Atchison next spoke of those who had supported and those who had opposed the bill in the Senste, and remarked that northern Democrats came upnobly to the work, but that northern Whigs had proved recreant to the cause of justice and right. Southern men, he said, acted as they should have done, with, he was sorry to say, two exceptions. [A voice in the crowd here called out, "Bell and Houston!"] Yes, he said, these were the men, one Whig and one Democrat—both aspirants for the Presidency—but, poor miserable decils, they had made a fairer chance for that high bonor than either of them. The American people loved honesty, and could appreciate the acts of a man who openly and above board voted according to the will of his constituents, without regard te political favor.

according to the will of his constituents, without regard to political favor.

Senator Archisen next alluded to the Slavery question, as it is now being agritated in our commanity, and closed by expressing his profound contempt for Abellitonists and their machinations, and said that if he had his way he would hang every one that dared they have been acceptanced by the control of he had his way he would hang every one that dared show his face here. In reference, however, to northern men settling in Kansas Territory, he said he knew there were sensible, houset, right-feeling men among them, who would be as far from stealing a negro as a southern man would, and his remarks applied only to avowed Abolitionists.

"Such is a glance at some of the points in Senator Atchison's speech."

We ask all who are inclined to believe that

Douglas's Nebraska bill was not an extraordinary measure, but is a legitimate consequence of the Compromise of 1850, to ponder these revelations. Did Douglas believe the Missouri Restriction' superseded by the later Compromise? His speeches say he did; what say his acts? Hear Gen. Atchison and judge.

SEYMOUR IN TOWN. We ask the Democrats of Herkimer, St. Lawrence and other Counties where the Temperance Reform is not unpopular, to note the fact that in this City Gov. Seymour appeals to the voters to reelect him expressly on the platform of Free Liquor, and that Judge Bronson is running a race with him for porter-house support. The voters who love alcoholic drinks, of love the profit to be made by selling them, are asked by the Governor that is to vote for him as the man who vetoed the Maine Liquor Law, and to vote against Myroa H. Clark as the man who reported and urged that law. The "Soft" ratifying meeting at Tammany Hall passed violent anti-Maine Law resolves, but said never a word of any other topic-Nebraska, Pierce. Marcy, Greytown, &c. were all thrown overboard and a platform concocted of no planks at all-nothing but staves, hoops and heading. The Dutch voters of our City are going quite strong for Seymour as the candidate who has dared and done most for Free Liquor, while Judge Bronson eats his original half-and-half letter to Delayan and comes out with a most indecorous attack on Myron H. Clark, endeavoring to prove or make himself "the real original Dr. Jacob "Townsend" of the Liquor interest. And the Whig candidates must lose many votes in this City because of their attitude of undoubted hostility to the Rum Traffic.

Temperance Democrats of the interior! especially you who have heretofore petitioned for a Prohibitory Law and urged its enactment, what Is it enough for you to say "Clark can be elected without our help," to justify you in casting votes for his antagonists! Is the fact that other men are likely to do their duty sufficient to excuse your neglect of yours ? Do you wish to have it appear on the face of the poll that the Maine Law is in a minority in our State and only saved from defeat by a feud among its supporters ! Would you wish to have it believed that Liquor Dealers and their victims are more devoted to Alcohol than you are to Temperance Democrats who love the cause of Temperance, do not wound nor shame it, but be faithful to your convictions and your duty!

MEDICAL INSTRUCTION.

The season for the general reopening of the Medical Colleges throughout the Union commences with the present month. The professor are preparing their lectures, and the students their equipment for a sojourn of four or five months in the cities to which they will repair. Considering that many, if not most, practitioners complain of the profession being over-crowdedand this certainly seems to be true-we might readily presume that there would be little or no annual increase in the number of students. But the facts are to the contrary. For many years the aggregate of medical students has been steadily increasing, and of late very rapidly; and nearly every year a new institution is established There are now sixty colleges, consisting of fortyfour of the regular practice; eight of the eclectic or new school, two homeopathic, two dental, and twe for women. Each has from five to eight professors, with a demonstrator of anatomy, thus making a total of about four hundred and fifty instructors in active service. According to the best estimates, there are now annually about six thousand students and two thousand graduates, which will afford the following comparison with similar statistics for the years 1810 and 1850: In 1816... 6 Colleges.... 650 Students... 100 Graduates In 1850....43 Colleges..... 4,500 Students.... 1,300 Graduates

In 1854....60 Colleges......6,000 Students....2 600 Graduates During the last ten years especially, the col leges in the great cities have been constantly advancing in prosperity, and at a much more rapid rate than those in small towns. It is evidently quite important that the thorough student should avail himself of the advantages of city bospitals and dispensaries, but he may well spend all his time in a country village until he has thoroughly mastered the principles of the

With regard to the whole number of medical

men in the United States, embracing all classes, we find the following statistics in the census of 1850: Physicians, 40,564; surgeons, 191; dentists, 2,923; apothecaries and druggists, 6,139; and patent-medicine makers, 59. As to the correctness of these returns, the last item is at once seen to be ridiculously small. With respect to the first, it is highly probable that of all the rest of the patent medicine-makers in the Union, except these fifty-nine honest men, everyone was reported among the "physicians." catalogues of the various medical colleges, it appears that the aggregate of all their alumni to the close of 1850 does not exceed 18,000, and allowing 2,000 for deaths, we see that the remainder constitutes just two-fifths of the number reported. We must, of course, make some allowance for the practitioners educated in foreign countries, and for licenses otherwise obtained: but, with these corrections made, we find that they will not make the proportion of physicians regularly authorized to practice amount to one-half of the number returned by the census. The rascally presumption which characterizes quacks is astonishing, and is illustrated by the following fact: During this last summer a journeyman tailor in this City was attacked with cholera morbus, or a disease of that species; he was attended by a regular physician. who made suitable prescriptions, and, the medicines having been taken according to direction, he was restored to health. The patient had by chance retained the prescriptions, or copies of them, and when he was again able to attend to his business, it occurred to him, that, since the cholera was very prevalent, he had better give over his usual avocation, and manufacture for sale this "invaluable and certain cure for cholers." Not more than a week elapsed before he had rented a small shop, placarded it inside and out with huge advertisements of "his" medicine, and hung over his door a very large sign of " Doctor -

For the purpose of putting down quackery, and generally elevating the standard of qualifications for admission to the profession, and of excellence among its members, numerous societies have been formed. These are now organized everywhere throughout the Union, consisting of Statesocieties, each having branches in the several counties and cities. Most of the State Legislatures have passed laws providing that every practitioner must obtain a license; and in about half of the States this license requires a course of, at least, three years' study. The Massachusetts Medical Society is the oldest in America, and was incorporated in 1781; but the first medical meeting was held in 1766, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The American Medical Association was pro-

jected in 1847, by a Convention, which recommended its organization as a National Society for the diffusion of medical science and the circulation of the observations and discoveries made by physicians in the United States. Shortly afterward, its first meeting was held at Philadelphia, at which there was a very large representation of the profession from different sections of the Union. The greatest interest was manifested in its proceedings; and when the second annual meeting was held at Baltimore in 1848, there was a much more numerous attendance, the number being about one thousand. Its subsequent meetings have been held annually as follows: At Boston in 1849; Cincinnati in 1850; Charleston in 1851; Richmond in 1852; New York in 1853; and the eighth and last at St. Louis in May, 1854. The "Transactions" of each meeting have been published, and form large volumes, which bear abundent evidence of the zeal which actuates. and the ability which characterizes, the scientific labors of its members. This association early devoted special attention to an inquiry into the modes of the teaching and examination practiced by the various medical colleges; and adopted resolutions in favor of an improved and uniform system. Its principal recommendations have been carried out by several of the colleges, and these consist in requiring increased attainments in the student before commencing the study of medicine, longer terms for lectures and dissections, and a more rigid final examination for a degree by a Board of Examiners who are not teachers, nor pecuniarily benefited by the number of graduates they may pass. The last requisite thus properly separates teaching and tually protected from the admission of unworthy

The medical literature of America will, in proportion to its age, compare most favorably with that of any nation in Europe. Its first periodical, called The Medical Repository, was commenced in New-York in 1797, and at present there are at least twenty published regularly and enjoying a comfortable support. Probably more than half of all the medical books are published in Philadelphia, which for many years will remain the medical metropolis of the Union.

Among other matters relating to medicine which require immediate reform, we need a law providing that no one who has not been duly qualified, examined and licensed, shall be allowed act as an apothecary without giving the public full and constant notice of his lack of such qualifications. Hardly a week elapses in which we do not have to record a case of 'fatal mistake" by some druggist in compoundng medicine. When a druggist makes a "mistake" resulting in death, he should be held amenable to the laws which provide for murder; and the public should demand from the Legislature an enactment for such cases. There is a College of Pharmacy in this city, also one in Philadelphia, which, with a third in Boston, are we believe the only schools in this country devoted to the education of young men as Apothecaries, under the direction of eminent professors. These are open to all who will resort to them at only small charge for tuition: they ought therefore to be cordially sustained by all interested in the advancement of the science. The institution at Philadelphia, which was established in 1821, has not only been the means of greatly elevating the standard of pharmaceutical knowledge and skill in that city, but by the influence of its well conducted quarterly, The American Journal of Pharmacy, has contributed to a general improvement in the art throughout the Union. RARE BIRDS .- Two specimens of the American

Ostrich-male and female-were recently killed near Fort des Moines, Iows, and prepared by W. E. Moore for the Fort des Moines Museum. They are described by Mr. M. as four and a half feet long, and five feet in hight, with bills six inches long, straight and very sharp. They resemble in most points the Ostrich of Africa. Mr. Moore has been offered \$1,000 for them, but refuses to sell. He is about to make a tour on the far western praries, hoping to meet with other varieties.

WASHINGTON ON SLAVERY

To the Editor of The N. F. Trouse.

Sin: In compliance with your request, I am happy to communicate such facts as will rescue your journal from the charge made against it, of having forged" an extract in relation to Stavery. purporting to be taken from one of Washington's etters to Tobias Lear. Since my remarks, published in THE TRIBUNE of the 2d of September, concerning that extract, it has been ascertained by an inspection of the original letter, now in the possession of Mrs. Lear, that the passage in question is not contained in that letter, nor anything else touching Slavery. In this particular, therefore, the transcript in the Letter-Book, from which I printed, agrees with the original. The extract is not found in either of them.

I have likewise procured and examined the collection of copies of letters from Washington to Lear, which formerly belonged to his son. In this collection is a copy of the letter referred to above, and it contains the passage on Slavery in precisely the same language as printed in THE TRIBUNE of July 21. It occurs in the body of the letter, without any intimation that it did not make a part of the original, from which the copy is presumed to have been taken. How it came there is a mystery hard to explain, especially as the copies were taken long ago, and apparently for private use, and with no other object than that of having duplicates of letters that were interesting to the

But, however this mystery may be cleared up, it would scarcely have been strange if the sentence interpolated in the copy had come from Washing ton's pen. Similar ideas are advanced in other letters, as two or three examples will show. In a letter to Robert Morris, he writes : "I hope it will not be conceived from these obser-

vations that it is my wish to hold the unhappy people who are the subject of this letter in Slavery. I can only say, that there is not a man living, who wishes sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of it; but there is only one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, and that is by legislative authority; and this, as far as my suffrage will go, shall never be wanting."
[Washington's Writings, Vol. lx., p. 158

Again, in a letter to Lafayette :

"The benevolence of your heart, my dear Marquis, so conspicuous upon all occasions, that I never wonder at any fresh proofs of it; but your late purchase of an estate in the Colony of Cayenne, with a view of emancipating the slaves on it, is a generous and noble proof of your humanity. Would to God a like spirit might diffuse itself generally into the minds of the people of this country. To set the slaves affoat at once would, I really believe, be ischief: but productive of much inconvenience and m by degrees it certainly might, and assuredly ought to be effected; and that too by legislative authority."

Again, he writes to John F. Mercer :

"I never mean, unless some particular circumstances should compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase, it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which Slavery in this country may be abolished by law. [p. 159, This language is sufficiently explicit in regard

o Washington's sentiments on the subject of Slavery. He deprecated the evil, and desired emancipation, but he wished it to be brought about by legislative action, upon what he considered strict principles of justice to all parties, in such a manner as to make it the more effectual and the more complete. In fact, his will, by which he emancipated his own slaves, is a practical commentary upon these sentiments, and proves his consistency as well as his humanity.
Your obedient servant, JARED SPARKS.
Cambridge, Oct. 5, 1657

A letter from Washington, published in another column, shows that the more chivalric attribute of the patriarchal institution are developing then selves in that city. At last, bloodhounds at introduced into the metropolis of the nation, catch fugitive slaves, and it may be added, th progress of "Democratic" ideas being so rapid we must look for the advance of these highl gifted quadrupeds to the North. It seems that runaway was scented by one of the noble animals as he lay hid almost under the flutterings of th Capitol's flag, and dragged back to bondage. O course, liberty being a lie at Washington, and th perfection of the Democracy there being the of pression of the poor, feeble and voiceless, the ma was consigned to chains and dishonor. But there sit at Washington the traitors who have opened and there are uttered the average declamation respecting "Democracy," while the very savager of the Pacific Islands is rivaled to sustain of pression and outlaw humanity.

NOMINATION FOR MAYOR .- A call will be foun in our advertising columns for a meeting at No.ioo Broadway to-night, of gentlemen favorable to the nomination of John N. Gents for Mayor. If or it a hundred of those who rejoiced in his famous staet-cleaning enterprise should attend, there will see house full. We hear that Mr. Genin has stong backers, and that the movement is not likely b go backward, the object being to cast all party hunbug aside and put at the head of the City Government man who has at least in one instance proved hinself able to grapple with and accomplish a task that night have appalled Hercules. Since the declination Mr. Dean, there has been a great deal of speculation as to Mr. Genin's chances among those fac to real City Reform, as well as his mere personal st

VERMONT-A MODEL STATE .- Firstly, there is not s public, legalized tippling house in the State. Instead of licensing men to sell poison to their fellow-men, the sale of rum is made by law what it always

is in fact-a crime. Secondly, there are neither cities nor soldiers, nor s ort, in the State, though the citizens when called upon are the best soldiers in the world. Who has not heard of " Molly Stark's men" of the Revolution;

or the "Green mountain boys" of later date!

There is not a theater, circus, opera house, public museum, or any other great show-shop in the State; and who ever heard of a Vermont mob! Without "fighting-rum," how could they have mobs? There is no record of a Vermont murder these ten years, and

er penitentiary is a small one. There are no slaves in the State, nor any, except a few, dough-faces, who fellowship slave-owners. There are railroads, but no Wall-sts. or State-sts., and no great railroad defaulters.

There are no scaports, no arrivals of immigrant except the few scattering from Canada, and hence no monstrous corruptions at the ballot box.

There are no Banks that do not pay what they promise, and no millions spent at the State Tressury to support an army of idle loafers. There is in Vermout a nation of hardy mountain cers; athletic men and handsome women; a grest

community of honest industrious farmers, cultivating a fruitful soil, and enjoying the rewards of peacefd

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA.—From Sept. 13 to Sept. 25, inclusive, (13 days) there were seven hundred and nine deaths in Pittsburgh and neighborhood! Of this great number 650 died in Pittsburgh proper, a city not larger than Albany.